

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## The Frankfort Commonwealth.

**A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.**

**J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.**

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

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## LAW NOTICE.

**CLAY & MONROE.**  
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.  
April 9, 1860-w&twf.

**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

**JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT** will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.  
Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office. jand w&twf.

## MEDICAL CARD.

**DR. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner.  
[Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

**ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
Office on Short street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.  
May 23, 1859-tf.

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

**G. W. CRADDOCK, CHARLES F. CRADDOCK,**  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

**J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,**  
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-tf.

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.  
Jan. 5, 1859-tf.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
[Oct. 28, 1853.]

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davis, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-tf.

**DENTAL SURGERY,**  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.  
His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, thus being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.  
Office at his residence on Main street.  
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

**ICE! ICE!!**  
ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.  
Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.  
May 3-w&twf. SAN. GOINS.

**FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!**  
**J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.**  
ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.  
No. 227 Main, above Third Street.  
N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.  
September 19, 1860-w&twf.

**FOR RENT.**  
THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.  
Dec. 14, 1859-tf. ORLANDO BROWN.

**W. H. KEENE,**  
Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.  
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

**Old Bourbon Whisky.**  
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

**Cigars.**  
Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Guees" and "Companys".

**Garden Seeds.**  
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

**Groceries.**  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

**Flour and Meal.**  
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

**Family Supplies.**  
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

Only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. [mark w&twf] W. H. KEENE.

**MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON**  
ARCH BRIDGES  
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.  
(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.  
Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.  
April 2, 1860-by.

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.  
**JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.**

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be asiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. If neat and clean beds, genteel rooms, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it. The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.  
JAMES R. WATSON.  
Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

**SOMETHING NEW!**  
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

**H. L. GOODWIN,**  
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this gallery), is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.  
Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&twf.

**CIRCULAR.**

**JOHN A. FLYNN,**  
PROFESSOR OF  
Drawing, Writing, and Book-keeping.

HE would respectfully inform the citizens of South Frankfort, that a class for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, June 10th, 1861, at the residence of Rev. Mr. McMurdy, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 9 o'clock.

A beautiful style, either in the Writing or Drawing Department, will be taught on the following terms:  
For Writing, including materials, \$1 50 pr. mth.  
For Drawing, including materials, 2 25 pr. mth.  
Lessons in either department at the option of the pupil.

The Professor submits the following testimony:  
FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.  
We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who may require his services.

James R. Watson, W. H. Gray,  
H. G. Banta, Mary W. Todd,  
Ben. F. Meek, James R. Page,  
H. Rodman, John C. Bates,  
Nelson Alley, Abrahama Welch,  
W. C. Sneed, M. A. Gay,  
John W. Pruett, Thos. N. Lindsey,  
James M. Todd, Geo. Wythe Lewis.  
Frankfort, June 3, 1861-tf.

**REMOVAL.**  
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the late fire to change his location, has removed his  
**BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT**  
to the room lately occupied by Beyer and Cal-tendon, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.  
May 27, 1861-w&twf. L. STREIF.

## AYER'S Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER and AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER and AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection.

It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons traveling, or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills,**  
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agents below named, pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Constipation, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nervous Prostration, Painful and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alternative for the removal of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to require observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**  
LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.  
**R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.,**  
April 23, 1861-ly. General Agents.

**PRATHER & SMITH,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
**HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS**  
AND LADIES FURS,  
429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Oct. 24, 1860-w&twf.

**Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.**

On and after Monday, April 22, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:  
Trains going West at 7:13, A. M., and 3:3, P. M.  
Trains going East at 9:30, A. M., and 6:20 P. M.  
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50, P. M.  
The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi roads for the West and South.

The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:45, A. M., and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South.

**SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.**  
April 24, 1860-tf. Yeoman copy.

**CIGARS AND TOBACCO.**  
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

## J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,

Record, for Ledgers and Records,  
Copying, for Letter Press,  
Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue).  
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.  
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure).  
4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

**Facts Confirming the above Qualities:**  
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

**KEENE & GIBBONS** are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.  
April 10, 1861-by.

**AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!**  
For the cure of

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, October 1, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. C. McKee, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

#### A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the concurrence of that House in several Senate bills, and the passage of a number of bills which originated in that House, and that they have received official information that the Governor had approved sundry bills which originated in that House.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRALL—County Courts—A bill to appoint commissioners to re-district Carter county into magistrates districts: passed.  
Mr. DELAVER—Finance—A H. R. bill to extend the time for returning delinquent lists of revenue for the year 1861: passed.  
Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of H. P. Bozarth, late sheriff of Grayson county, and his sureties: passed.  
Same—A H. R. bill in relation to the trustees of the jury fund for the county of Daviess: passed.  
Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Ben. L. McAttee and James Wood, late sheriffs of Nelson county: passed.  
Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Jno. C. Burks, guardian for the heirs of Jos. Ewing, deceased: passed.

#### A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. FINNELL, announcing the passage of a resolution in relation to security for money borrowed.  
H. R. BILL.  
An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Livingston county was taken up and passed.  
A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.  
Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the concurrence of that House in a Senate bill, entitled, "an act to amend article 3d, chapter 48, of the Revised Statutes."

#### SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 O'CLOCK.

A bill to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly was taken up, and read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if, at any time, there should be less than a quorum in either of both branches of the Legislature, the Speakers of the two Houses, if present, and if either or both Speakers are not present, two members of the Senate and three of the House, shall have power to adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.  
2. The Speakers of the two Houses shall have power, by proclamation, to warn the absent members by a named day, "to" to issue their warrants to the Sergeant-at-Arms of either or both Houses, and to such sheriffs, constables, or jailers as they shall see fit, to arrest and bring to the Capitol the absent members; in case the Speaker of the House is not present, three members may sign the warrants in his stead; and in case the Speaker of the Senate is not present, two members of the Senate may sign the warrants in his stead; and in case both Speakers are not present, the warrants shall be signed by three members of the House and two of the Senate.  
3. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, all sheriffs, constables, and jailers, to execute said warrants; and if they fail or refuse to do so, they shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; and the officer executing such warrants shall receive as his fee and for mileage the same sum that sheriffs are entitled to for like services.  
4. The members so arrested shall pay all the cost of his arrest, to be retained out of his per diem, if it shall be so much; and if not, to be recovered as other debts due to the Commonwealth; and the member so arrested, and brought to the Capitol shall pay such other sums above the cost of his arrest as the House of which he is a member shall impose as a fine.

Mr. GROVER moved to strike out the word "or," in the 2d section, and insert "and" on the failure of any absent member to attend upon the day designated.  
Mr. WALTON moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table: negatived by yeas 6, nays 20.  
Mr. GROVER advocated his amendment briefly, and opposed the bill.  
Mr. SPEED replied to Mr. GROVER, and favored the bill briefly.  
Mr. READ replied to Mr. SPEED, and opposed the bill.  
Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks of Mr. READ, and urged the passage of the bill.  
Mr. SPEED addressed the Senate in support of the bill, and replied to Mr. READ's remarks in opposition to it. He argued at length the constitutionality of the bill.  
Mr. M. P. MARSHALL said these extraordinary times require extraordinary measures. He thought this bill an absolute necessity. We cannot trust the Governor, and the Legislature should be kept in session at as little expense as possible. He favored the passage of the bill. He had no objection to the amendment of Mr. GROVER. Mr. M. S. remarks were forcible and patriotic.

The amendment of Mr. GROVER was adopted.  
Mr. FIELD offered an amendment to the 4th section, by adding "Provided, however, That either House shall, for good cause shown, relieve their members so arrested from the penalties by this section imposed: adopted.  
Mr. GROVER moved to amend the 1st section by inserting after the words "at any time," these words, "when the General Assembly is in session."  
Mr. GROVER addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment, and in opposition to the bill. He replied to Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. WHITAKER's remarks in relation to their want of confidence in the Governor. He was warm and earnest in his defense of the Governor, and denunciatory of the Union members of the Senate.  
Mr. M. P. MARSHALL replied, and in a few pointed remarks handled the Governor and Mr. C. without gloves, and replied to his remarks against the Union members of the Senate. He argued the constitutionality of the bill. He repeated his former remarks as to his want of confidence in the Governor, and the general want of confidence on the part of the people of Kentucky in the Governor.  
Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. GROVER, and urged the passage of the bill. He replied in appropriate terms to the assault of Mr. G. on himself and the other Union Senators.  
Mr. PENNEBAKER addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He replied to the attack of Mr. GROVER on the Union members of the Senate. His remarks were pointed and severe; he ventilated the record of the Senator from Owen, as shown by his votes upon the Senate Journal. He commented upon the Governor's course in strong terms.  
Mr. READ again spoke in opposition to the bill, although some of his objections had

been obviated by the amendment of Mr. FIELD.

Mr. GOODLOE advocated the bill briefly, in reply to the remarks of Mr. READ.

Mr. WALTON again opposed the bill briefly, unless the amendment of Mr. GROVER should be adopted. If the amendment is adopted, he would vote for the bill, otherwise he would vote against it.

After some further discussion, the amendment was adopted.

The bill was then read a third time as amended, and passed by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Fisk), Messrs. Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, Dellaven, Field, Gilliss, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, Pennebaeker, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, Worthington—20.  
NAYS—Messrs. Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Read—4.

#### A H. R. JOINT RESOLUTION.

"A resolution in relation to security for money borrowed," was taken up and concurred in.  
[For resolution, see House proceedings.]  
And then the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock, according to adjournment.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. WHITAKER, requesting Governor Magoffin to resign, was taken up.  
[For the resolution see proceedings of yesterday.]

Mr. WALTON moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to amend the motion by postponing the resolution until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. WALTON withdrew his motion to postpone.

Mr. BRUNER moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. GLENN moved to lay the motion to refer and the resolution both on the table: negatived by yeas 8, nays 15.

Mr. GROVER moved that the committee be instructed to report at 10 o'clock to-morrow: negatived.

The vote was then taken on referring: carried by yeas 15, nays 10.

#### HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend the common school laws, defining the number of school days in a school month: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend the laws in relation to runaway slaves: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

An act in reference to taking depositions out of this State: referred to the committee on Codes or Practice.

An act for the benefit of James R. Garland, late sheriff of Lewis county, and his deputies: passed.

An act in relation to the purchase of histories and maps of the State: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to suspend the fall and winter terms of the circuit courts of Wayne, Cumberland, Adair, Clinton, Russell and Casey counties: passed.

An act for the benefit of Samuel H. Murrell, of Adair county: passed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DELAVER—Finance—A H. R. bill to amend the act for the benefit of R. P. Sanders and others: passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, October 1, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.  
The reading of the Journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

#### PETITIONS.

Were presented by Mr. UNDERWOOD, (5), and appropriately referred.

#### BRECKINRIDGE AND POWELL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the motion made on yesterday, by Mr. W. C. ANDERSON, to suspend the rule, in order to take up the resolutions from the Senate, requesting John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell to resign their seats as Senators in Congress from Kentucky: rejected—yeas 30, nays 40.

#### BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A Senate bill to amend art. 3, chap. 48, Revised Statutes, (in relation to the managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum): passed.

Same—A bill in relation to treasury claims: reported the same, with the opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass: rejected.

Same—A bill in regard to commissioners' sales: reported the same, with the opinion of committee that it ought not to pass: [all sales of real estate made by commissioners of courts of chancery, in the enforcement of liens, trusts and foreclosures of mortgages, and in carrying out the same, shall be subject to redemption in all respects, and upon the same terms and conditions that lands sold under execution are made subject to redemption.]

Before any vote was taken upon the bill, the SPEAKER announced the

#### SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the special order, which was the bill for the appropriation of money.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to re-commit the bill to the committee on Claims: adopted.

#### REGULAR ORDER.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to commissioners' sales, which was under consideration when the special order was called.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the bill presented by him yesterday, entitled, an act to provide for the valuation of property sold under executions and decrees, as a substitute for the above bill.

Mr. HUSTON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and substitute for the present: adopted.

#### RESOLUTION.

Mr. ANDREWS offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted—yeas 65, nays 11.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if the Government of the United States of America shall re-imburse the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for any expense incurred in prosecuting the war now being waged against her, the funds so received from the Government of the United States shall be, and are hereby set apart to pay any money borrowed by said Commonwealth for the purposes aforesaid; and the same shall be appropriated to such payments whenever received, whether the bonds issued as evidences of such debts by the State be due or not.

#### BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. YEAMAN—Internal Improvement—A bill in relation to the Board of Internal Improvement. [Dispenses with the official of the President of the Board, &c.]

Mr. HUSTON moved to print the bill: rejected.

Mr. HUSTON moved to refer the bill to the committee on Revised Statutes: adopted.

#### AMJOURNMENT.

The House then took up the resolutions in relation to the final adjournment: laid over.

#### LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. FINLEY—A bill authorizing the raising 2,000 additional troops, in addition to those already authorized to be raised, for certain purposes.

Same—A bill authorizing troops to be drafted into the service of the State in certain counties, so that each county will furnish its proportionate share of the troops now authorized to be raised.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Several Senate bills in the orders of the day were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

The House then took up the resolutions from the Senate in relation to John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following as a substitute for said resolutions, viz:

Kentucky, ever since she became a member of the Federal Union, has upon all proper occasions, shown her just appreciation of its blessings, and her devotion to it; even during this wicked and insane attempt by those who claim to be entitled to her sympathies, to destroy it, she has three times again, by overwhelming majorities of her people, solemnly declared her unabated fidelity to the Constitution and government, under the kind protection of which she was born and nurtured, and under which she has prospered so greatly; she therefore has the right to demand, and she does demand, that all her public servants, in whatever station they may be found, shall render loyal obedience to her will, thus publicly and unmistakably expressed. She demands this as a sovereign right, the denial of which is fatal to all popular governments.

Kentucky, however, in this, the most perilous hour of her existence, when entitled to the patriotic sympathy and support of all her people, is compelled, with shame and sorrow, to admit, that many of her public servants have shown themselves recreant to her interests, and faithless to the high trusts confided to them; amongst them—and perhaps chief amongst them—are her Senators in Congress, John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell. These men have actually and openly sympathized with and encouraged those now in revolt against the Government. They still continue to do so, although the enemies of Kentucky have deserted her soil by marching hostile armies into her borders to subjugate her people. One of them—Breckinridge—has actually gone from amongst the people whom it was his duty faithfully to represent and protect, and is now in the midst of, and actively co-operating with those who are wickedly making war upon his own people, and for the overthrow of his own government—therefore

Be it resolved, That the Senate of the United States be requested to institute the proper inquiry into the conduct of Senators Breckinridge and Powell, and if it should be made to appear they are guilty of the charges herein preferred against them, that they may forthwith be expelled from their seats as Senators from Kentucky.

Several other amendments were offered, and on motion, the whole subject was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

And then the House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. RANKIN, BURNS, CALVERT, JACOB, and G. C. SMITH as the committee to inquire into the delinquency of Hon. Elijah Nuttall.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was asked for several members, and the leave refused.

#### BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. UNDERWOOD—Military Affairs—A bill to employ a clerk in the Treasurers' office. [Appropriates \$300 for that purpose.]

Mr. HUSTON moved a call of the House: rejected.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved a call of the roll: adopted.

At 15 minutes past 4 o'clock Mr. HUSTON moved an adjournment: rejected.

The bill was then placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. UNDERWOOD was appointed to withdraw from the Governor a bill entitled, an act requiring persons to give information to officers of the army.

#### RESOLUTION.

Mr. WOLFE—Federal Relations—Reported the following resolution as a substitute for the Senate resolution, and the substitute offered for the same, together with sundry amendments offered in the House this morning, viz:

Whereas, John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell do not represent the will of the people of the State of Kentucky—therefore,  
Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they be instructed to resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. M. YOUNG moved to strike out the name of L. W. Powell from the resolution.

Mr. W. C. ANDERSON moved the previous question: rejected—yeas 22, nays 41.

Mr. IRELAND offered the substitute of Mr. TAYLOR, which will be found in the proceedings of this morning, as a substitute for the resolution of the committee.

Mr. IRELAND had leave to amend his substitute by striking out the resolution offered by Mr. TAYLOR, and inserting the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they be requested to resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Before any vote was taken the House adjourned.

#### Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, L. S., have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.  
Sept. 14, 1861—w&tw—3m.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, Governor Magoffin, be and he is hereby instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

"The Government has done everything and neglected nothing to avoid this war."—Senator Douglas.

#### Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit: AN ACT to raise Volunteer Forces, to repel the invasion of the State and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States, therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service, at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer, as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders, and when so mustered into service shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, if they furnish their own arms. Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

5. That each horseman for the service of his horse shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

6. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

7. That the Governor be authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized. The election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron or regiment, shall be supervised and conducted by any justice of the peace or judge of the county court who may be called for that purpose, and such justice or judge shall certify to the military board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected and thereupon shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

8. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and such rank as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "an act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

9. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed, out of the troops so raised, they shall be offered according to existing laws.

10. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.  
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.  
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

There was an old Quaker, who had an unfortunate reputation of non-resistance.—It was said that any one could jostle him, tread on his toes, or tweak his nose with impunity. One market day a bustling fellow, on being told that yonder was a man who, if he was smitten on one cheek, would turn the other also, thought it would sport to try him. Stepping up to the sturdy, good-natured Friend, he slapped his face. The old man looked at him sorrowfully for a moment, then slowly turned his other cheek, and received another buffet. Upon that he coolly pulled off his coat. "I have cleared the law," said he, "and now thee must take it." And he gave the cowardly fellow a tremendous thrashing.

It was stated yesterday that Judge Verrees, of Hardin county, had been arrested on the charge of aiding the Southern rebellion. The report was erroneous in the matter of the arrest. He visited Louisville voluntarily upon learning that his loyalty had been questioned, satisfied the authorities here that he was a loyal citizen, and returned home.

[Low. Jour. 1st.]

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April, 1860.

#### DAILY COMMONWEALTH

FOR THE

#### SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES & CO., August, 1861. Frankfort, Ky.

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Prepared for the

# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

## Office of Clerk of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when the Senate is in session, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing,) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Gentlemen who wish papers can leave their orders at the office, or with John M. Todd, in the House of Representatives, or Geo. W. Lewis, in the Senate chamber.

## Speech of John W. Finnell.

We surrender our editorial space to the most admirable and eloquent speech of John W. Finnell, Esq. We do not say this by way of apology, for we are well aware that our readers would always gladly excuse the absence of editorial for such a cause.

The Maysville Eagle is informed by persons who are considered responsible men that H. R. Stanton, the Prosecuting Attorney, who has solemnly sworn to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, has on numerous occasions publicly boasted that John C. Breckinridge is now in Morgan county at the head of several thousand men, and that it is his intention to march upon Maysville at an early day. The informant also says that Stanton declares that Kentucky will be in the Southern Confederacy soon—that the trap is already fixed to take her there.

ARRIVAL OF FIVE REBEL PRISONERS.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the steamer Prima Donna, which arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday evening, brought down, among other "freight," five Virginia bush-whackers, captured in the Kanawha Valley, who have been amusing themselves the past summer by shooting our pickets. They are a miserable looking set of devils, fair samples of the material of Wise's army, and have the mark of Cain already on their brows.

JAIL BREAKING AT LAWRENCEBURG.—As the jail keeper at Lawrenceburg, Ind., on the 26th ult., opened the door of the jail, eight of the prisoners sprang at him, one of them knocking him down by a blow upon the forehead. They then sprang out of the window. The deputy jail-keeper, attracted by the tumult, came upon the scene of action, and, by immediately following them, succeeded in overhauling and securing two of them. Six escaped, one of whom had been confined for murder.

A LARGE CONTRACT.—Stephen Cronwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract by which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio Central Railroad Company. The magnitude of this contract can be understood only when we take into consideration the fact that it makes a pile four feet high and not less than two hundred and fifty seven miles long and requires the delivery of nearly fifty cords a day (Sundays excepted) for ten years.

The following, which we find in the Paris correspondence of the London Times, would seem to contradict the floating story that the Emperor and Empress of the French have recently been greatly displeased at each other:

"The Emperor and Empress of the French," says the Courier de Bayonne, "are fully enjoying a country life. On Monday evening their Majesties left the Villa Eugenie, and went without any escort or suite to the public promenade. They stopped for a short time before the bazaar to examine the different curiosities laid out to attract the attention of visitors, and afterwards took a long walk along the seashore, returning to the villa by the narrow walk which leads to it from the beach."

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.—Judge F. A. Boyd, of the Campbell county (Ky.) court, was arrested near Cincinnati on Saturday, charged with aiding the rebellion. He was taken to the Newport Barracks, but subsequently released upon the ground that there was not sufficient testimony against him to warrant his detention.

EMIGRATION TO WASHOE.—Advices from Washoe say that emigrants are pouring in from the plains every day. It is estimated that the number going to California across the plains this season will reach 25,000 or 30,000. They come from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—the greatest number by the central route.

A son of Garibaldi has just visited Paris, where he had a rendezvous with Alexander Dumas. Most persons supposed that Dumas would bring home a fortune from Italy, but on the contrary he was obliged to come to Paris to get money to pay off his Italian debts. With an income greater than that of any other European writer, he is yet always in debt. His literary amounts to folly.

Buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Ayer's Sarsaparilla for Scrofulous complaints, and Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

## Remarks of JOHN W. FINNELL, of Kenton.

On the Confederate occupation of Kentucky, and their forcible withdrawal, delivered in the House of Representatives, September 18th, 1861.

Mr. Finnell, from the committee on Federal Relations, made the following report:

The committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the communications of the Governor of the Commonwealth, together with those of Gen. Polk and Zollicoffer, of the Confederate army, informing the Governor that they had seized and were occupying, with large military forces, portions of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make the following report:

Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor—therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled.

Inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

Resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated on account of such opinions, nor shall any state be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon, to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

In the course of the debate upon this report, and the resolutions attached, Mr. Finnell obtained the floor, and spoke, in substance, as follows:

MR. SPEAKER.—Early in the debate which has originated upon these resolutions, when my venerable and distinguished friend from Warren, (Mr. Underwood) was overwhelmed with emotion, while he pleaded so eloquently for peace, and when I heard the pacific tenor of the remarks of the gentleman from Scott, (Mr. Johnson) and the representative from Fleming, (Mr. Andrews), so cordially receiving their sentiments, I had hoped most sincerely, that the discussion would continue to be characterized by that spirit of conciliation, which should mark an occasion, and a necessity so much to be regretted. But, sir, I cannot express my regret—almost my despair—that the gentleman from Floyd, (Mr. Elliott), should have seen proper to convert this Hall into a gladiatorial arena, at a time when we should all endeavor religiously to avoid all party strife, and all intemperate or discourteous language. Sir, I have been a party man, and in honest zeal have acted in former times with my political associates to the best of my abilities, and the full extent of my energies, but, sir, I have been sadly impressed with the necessity of forgetting all the shifting and illusory dividing lines of party, of banishing all remembrance that I ever had a party, and of yielding a hearty co-operation to all those who are willing to unite, in this hour of dire peril, to vindicate the honor of Kentucky, and preserve the peace of the land.

When, sir, we look at what was the proud and honorable position of our country, some six or eight months since, when prosperity, happiness, and peace were brooding over its borders, and contrast them with the position in which I find it to-day, my heart grows sad indeed. From the joyous past, I turn to the present to find that country a ruin, a desolation, almost a waste, and engaged in civil war, from which civilization turns away with horror. How was this ruin and desolation begun, and who commenced it? We have been told by the gentleman who preceded me (Mr. Elliott), that Lincoln has been the cause of all. I beg gentlemen on the other side to meet this question in a spirit of manhood and like men, and not attempt to deceive the country by inflaming its passions or exciting its prejudices. Let no one assert that this is Lincoln's war. Let no one assert that this is Lincoln's war, enter upon its denunciation as a party war, for it is a terrible and serious contest, for the very preservation of our government, and not for Lincoln or his administration. If any one would really know why all this fearful change has come over the country, and examine into its causes, he must look back to the time when mad and reckless schemers for place and power were stealthily engaged in devising plans for their self-aggrandizement, and preparing the way to tear down this glorious government of ours, prayer founded, and blood bought by illustrious sires, and substitute for it the scenes of anarchy and misery through which we are now passing.

"Oh for some chosen curse, some hidden lightning, Red with untamed wrath, to blast the men Who owe their greatness to their country's ruin."

After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency was assured, the revolutionists of the South commenced by seizing forts, arsenals, custom houses, mints, &c., and wresting them by violence from the United States. They were our common property; you and I, sir, were in part their owners. In South Carolina an ordinance of secession was passed before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President, and when, under his administration, an effort was made to provision Fort Sumter—not to reinforce it—to carry food to our starving gallant soldiers, who had enlisted in the service of the country before its unity was destroyed, the vessel engaged on this errand of mercy, the steamer Star of the West, was fired into; the act of provisioning the soldiers of our government was construed into a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of South Carolina, and by the orders of the authorities of the then seven Confederate States, it was followed by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, and in the flush of victory it was announced that the confederate army would soon plant its flag upon the dome of the national capitol at Washington. Up to this period the federal government had not acted even in self-defense, but now President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 volunteers to suppress invasion, and protect the menaced capital. This act so purely one of self-defense, and of the last necessity, has been denounced as a violation of the constitution, and it is

argued that, therefore, the Union is dissolved. Sir, you are met in the dark dead hour of night by an assassin, who, with his hand upon your throat, lifts a dagger to strike at your heart; you do not resist; he strikes you; your dead body attests the shameless murder;—yet the murderer justifies the act, because upon the body of the slain deadly weapons are found, and the law denounces the carrying of concealed weapons! According to a similar logic, it is urged by some that the Union is dissolved, because this or that act is not constitutional, according to their construction. The constitution of the United States was framed for purposes of peace, and to enforce obedience to salutary laws; and when an effort was made to overturn it by violence, and to substitute new codes for the statutes of the United States, the act was the initiation of rebellion, and that rebellion was properly met by the government, and ought to have been put down, and should yet be put down at every sacrifice of men and treasure! For the attempt to do this, we are told that Kentucky is absolved from her allegiance to that government, and has a right to take her separate place where she chooses.

Kentucky, as a State, is a constituent part of the federal government, and she has always been true and loyal to that government; she has mourned its sorrows and shared its joys in common sympathy. But when civil strife, fomented by groundless causes, as I have shown, broke out, she occupied such a peculiar relation to the north and south, connected with both by business interests and ties of consanguinity, that it was deemed improper, nay, almost impossible, for her to take part with either section. The policy of that position I am not going to discuss, but I will ask what course did many honor dictate to Kentucky to pursue when her government was menaced, and an enemy thundered at the very gates of its capital? In my opinion her course was as plain as if it had been written with a pen of light; she should have donned her armor, arrayed herself in her panoply of loyalty, and stood shoulder to shoulder with those who were battling against the enemies of the country. She would have done so under any other circumstances and had it not been a civil strife. She felt equal love for the two sections to which she had long been united in bonds of amity, and the Federal Government, appreciating the delicacy of her position, consented to her quasi neutrality. She never assumed, as it has been stated here to-day, an attitude of strict neutrality, for it is recorded in the journal of her Legislature that she had no intention of obstructing the General Government in the exercise of any of its constitutional functions. Well, sir, this most consistent attitude was maintained until when? The gentleman from Floyd tells us, until one thousand Tennesseans invaded her territory, and that broke up her neutrality. I was pained to hear this declaration, for I have seen those men, and I know that they were driven by violence from their own State, and were trying to find a refuge in the caves and among the mountains of Kentucky. And this is to be made the pretext for destroying the quiet and tranquility of our State? I say I have seen these men in camp Dick Robinson; they were from East Tennessee, and having declined to engage in this unnatural and fratricidal war, they were exposed to terrible persecutions at the hands of the rebel leaders, and compelled to seek a refuge in old Kentucky. And shall an asylum be denied to them? By the eternal Heavens I would have given them the refuge they required, even if in the hour of its extension to them, the act had buried the land in blood. I would have received and succored them and held them in my hearty hearts, let the consequences be what they might. I would not have brought reproach and dishonor upon the name of my State and her bright escutcheon, by a refusal to peril all in defense of those who had sought her protection and demanded succor when flying from a vindictive, unlawful and heartless tyranny. This is alleged to have been one cause of our present difficulties, while the inauguration of camp Dick Robinson is brought forward as another cause for them. Who are the inmates of that camp that they should be denounced in the unprecedented language and the intemperate manner that we have heard to-day? Sir, they are the hardy sons of our mountains; the descendants of the brave pioneers who subdued the dark and bloody ground, and brought hardy civilization in the place of the savage wilderness; and they are there to defend the peace and tranquility of their native State against wrong-doers. Sir, their mission there is good and holy, and they ought to be defended to the last extremity. They are falsely denounced as unworthy of our sympathy and as a dishonor to the name of Kentuckians. Sir, I have seen them, too, in their camp and have heard the opinions of those in the neighborhood of their location, and I assert that they have won a name for decency, orderly conduct and propriety unparalleled in the history of military camps. Has not Kentucky a right to assemble her children for her own defense? If not, that power is gone, I, for one, care not where Kentucky goes. But why all this censure directed against our own brethren and fellow-citizens? Have we no cause of complaint against outside influences that have been brought to bear with damaging effect upon our tranquility? A few days before the Legislature assembled in this capitol, a correspondence passed between Jeff Davis and Gov. Magoffin, which was communicated to us in the executive message of the latter. In it Davis promised faithfully to observe and respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and yet, in about ten days afterwards we are notified by Gen. Polk that he has taken possession of our soil, on the plea of military necessity, and when Davis was appealed to, he justifies the act and upholds his subordinate officer.

In following up the history of the past, this breaking up, by ruthless violence of the neutrality of Kentucky and the inauguration of a civil war upon our soil, will strike every one as the most shameful faithlessness and the most wanton interference with the pacific attitude which she had sought so eagerly to retain. Without any warning, and in the utter absence of all provocation, with words of peace upon their lips, and the basest guile at their hearts, the Confederate States invaded our Commonwealth, and by that act compelled us to choose between our loyalty to the United States government and submission to the military despotism which threatened us. I need not show by any further recital of facts how our neutrality was broken and the war commenced; nor need I say that the patriotic instinct of Kentucky taught her at once the path, and the only path of duty. But look at the continued persistence in wrong which has marked the progress of this invasion. No sooner had the Confederate General Polk gained his footing upon our territory than he offers terms to us, precedent to his evacuation of the State, by which it appears that our invaders having first insulted us by the occupation, would next degrade and dishonor us

by propositions which no man here would dare accede to and then return to his outraged constituents. Why, sir, I would fly from Kentucky, as from a pestilence, if she, in her sadness or her weakness should accept terms so dishonorable and degrading. Are we to have insult heaped upon insult and degradation accumulated upon degradation? I prefer with humiliation, and yet with all becoming submission, to the fact that one branch of this General Assembly had sent forward a committee to meet with Gen. Polk, through a correspondent to him, instead of heating the leader and his force back upon their own soil by the strong arm of our indignant State! It is true the powers of this committee had been revoked, but one of them, Dr. Johnson, of McCracken, had gone forward on his mission, and he had received in reply to his protest, an answer more insulting even than his former language addressed to Gov. Magoffin. Look at the sarcastic and contemptuous tone of Polk's closing paragraph. Why, sir, and gentlemen, how long will we to stand such conduct; how long will Kentucky, whose past history clusters with glorious memories and glens with gems of chivalric devotion and heroism, rest passive under the language of contumely and reproach? I appeal to my old friend from Scott, (Mr. Johnson) and he is my old and attached and tried friend, and ask, shall Kentucky submit calmly to all this; I appeal to all the line of dead warriors and statesmen, who have borne his name—a name which stands out bright and resplendent on every page of Kentucky's history, where valor, worth and manliness are recorded; I appeal to the spirits of the illustrious soldiers who have graven the record of our State with their swords on so many battle fields, will the influence of their memories, now hovering over us and sanctifying this hall, let us longer pause to make terms and talk of concessions to those who have so deeply insulted us? Why, sir, if we did do so, the bones of my friend's dead uncle, the Hero of the Thames, would rattle in their coffin and rise from the grave to reproach us, and cry shame upon us! Then, sir, what have we to do, that our judgments can sanction and our honor suggest without a blush? Shall we take part with South Carolina? Look at the blight she has brought upon the country, and the peril she has brought upon our State. Look at the ghastly train of war, desolation, ruin and the heritage of woe which has been brought upon us. Take part with the Confederate States—with secession. What is secession, sir!

"No demon of the waste, or midnight ghoul, Caught lingering in the light of blessed day, Ere blasted the sight with flames so foul."

I turn away in disgust from the horrid deformity! I am willing to make any sacrifice, consistent with honor; nay, I would freely offer life itself, to give to my children the proud heritage of such a government as we enjoyed and gloried in, but twelve months since. I would surrender all prospects and personal aspirations, if I could preserve to my inhabitants the State's good name, with its escutcheon pure as the untrodden snow, without a blot or stain, and transmit to them at least the inheritance of the proud, good name of Kentucky. Actuated by such feelings, and animated by such desires, I declare most seriously and solemnly, that I can listen to no pacific propositions from any quarter, until the invaders of our soil have retired within their own borders. Let them repair to the extent of their power, the injury they have inflicted, and let them undo the great wrong they have committed upon our honor. There is nothing to be gained by "crimination as to the origin of this war; it was not the act of Kentucky. But the gentleman from Floyd reads here an extract from a Chicago paper to show that the United States, through General Grant, contemplated the occupation of Kentucky, or to do so and so. Why the gentleman would not recognize that paper as authority on any other subject, and yet he seizes the assertions of its anonymous correspondent to use them as an argument in vindication of those who have pled military necessity for the dishonor committed upon our State. This is not the way to meet subjects of such vital importance to the peace and security of Kentucky. But if we care to look at the papers of the South, we find that they have anticipated the movements of General Polk, in marching upon our State, and the Memphis Appeal, the official expositor of the views of the Confederate General, in an article headed "The Crisis in Kentucky," tells us that "the rugged issue, which has been manfully faced by nearly every other Southern State, must now be met by Kentucky;" that "Governor Magoffin and the Legislature may properly be allowed a reasonable time in which to proclaim the State policy, which can be only one of two alternatives; that if we do not choose the alternative, she would have had us, which is to join the rebellion against the government, for the overthrow of the constitution, why, then, the Appeal 'can but rank Kentucky as among the enemies of the South, and invade her soil as a measure of self-preservation.' But the Memphis paper seems to beat around the bush, and plainly speaks out this insolent threat to our State: 'The truth may as well be spoken, and we can tell her citizens—loyalists and traitors—that no such idea has for one moment entered the mind of the Southern people, that she shall remain under the iron rule of the Yankee despotism. The South needs her territory, and must have it, though at the price of blood and conquest!'" Mr. Speaker, is there a single Kentuckian so base as not to stand prepared to resist such an attempt at any price, and to the last extremity? By the eternal Heavens, if they get Kentucky, let them have it only at the cost, and at the price they have proposed! Let Kentucky perish before we submit! Let her people prefer to die by any means of torture that has or can be invented, before yielding one inch to the insolent demands of those who would dishonor and destroy the State of our birth. I want no peace bought with dishonor; I will go as far as he who goes the farthest, to bring about pacification; I have gone to such an extent to effect this, that I had almost lost position with my political associates; I will take any terms which are not coupled with an ignominious surrender of all that manhood holds dear; but, sir, the honor of the State, the priceless jewel of the honor of good old Kentucky, God bless her, must and shall be vindicated at all hazards.

One of the most worthy and influential State Rights men in this county has seen enough of Secession and its fruits, and declares his determination to uphold the loyal sentiment of his native State, and, if need be, enter the service of the Government. He will exert a good influence in winning back to loyalty some of our rash and inexperienced young men.—*Low Den.*

## MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 30th ult., by Rev. John N. Norton, Mr. JOHN MENDRETT, to Miss AMERICA S. CISELL.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 30th day of Sept., 1861, which, if not called for in two months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Arnold, Mrs. Mary	Gutman, Miss Mina
Atkins, Miss Mary J.	Gilman, James D.
Allison, H. T.	
Bronaugh, George	Hoon, Thomas
Barthema, Miss	Hurst, William L.
Bulkeley, Henry D.	Laevy, Dr. J. D.
Brooks, Miss Elizabeth	Linton, James
Bush, Richard	Marshall, Reuben
Blinker, C. W.	Morris, Miss Bettie
Clark, J. F.	Snell, Rebecca
Coyle, Fletcher [2]	Smith, Sarah
Coz, Col. J.	
Dulingan, Mr.	Troy, John
Ellis, Mrs. Ann	Townson, John A.
Emral, Manuel	Wynns, A.
Fogety, John	Word, Maj. Thos. [2]
Frost, Miss Mary	Weller, —
Graves, E. A.	Yates, Mrs. Roseannah

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised." Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M.

October 2d, 1861. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### A CARD.

To the Members of the General Assembly of Ky. GENTLEMEN: This card is adopted to avoid annoying you. I am a candidate for State Librarian, and, if elected, rest assured I will not abuse your confidence.

Refer to Hon. Jas. Harlan, Thos. S. Page, &c., &c. Respectfully,

A. B. TARRANT.

State Librarian.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float o'er her Capitol.

H. G. BANTA.

Forever float that standard sheet, While breezes the foe but fails before us; With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us! FRANKFORT, July 10th, 1861—te.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### A. CONERY

SIGN OF THE EAGLE. (LATE W. P. LOOMIS.) Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. Jan 1st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same.

Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, dec2 1y. Williamsburg, New York.

### J. H. WATERMAN'S SCHOOL

Will begin the 16th, instead of the 12th inst.

No pupil will be received for a shorter time than for half session (20 weeks).

CHARGE—\$25 for 20 weeks—one half of which must be paid in advance.

No deduction for absence except in long sickness. [Sept. 6, 1861—1m.]

### TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell good at ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A. CONERY. June 4, 1861.

### COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Owsley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Owsley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro man is about 36 or 37 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away. WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25—tf.

### THE FIFTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday, September 3d, 1861.

Terms, per Session of 20 weeks, - \$10

No extras. No deduction made for absence, except in case of sickness. [July 12, 1861.]

### FEMALE SCHOOL.

Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Baldwin.

PROPOSE opening a School for Young Ladies, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the 1st Monday of August, 1861.

TERMS: For young ladies studying the higher branches..... \$4 00 per year.

For primary department..... 30 00 " " Music and French extra. July's '61st.

### COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to R. C. STEELE, Frankfort Ky. August 8—tf

### POWDER.

75 KEGS POWDER for sale by GWIN & OWEN. July 23, 1861.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by moon the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do hereby enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Whereas, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail in the present, and it is desirable that the people in the mean time should act in harmony and beat peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will, as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife among themselves on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands, or other evil-disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

2. Resolved, That, the Representatives of the present General Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, BERRAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.—Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State. By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

LEON LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland. SAMUEL LAMM, Parkersburg, Virginia.

## LAMM & BRO.,

HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market. [Aug. 19, 1861—3m.]

## Greenwood Female Seminary, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUYAN, PRINCIPAL.

The Twenty-Sixth semi-annual Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 2, 1861).

EXPENSES FOR SESSION: Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00 Tuition in primary class..... 15 00 Tuition in middle and senior classes..... 20 00 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each..... 10 00

Original Painting, each..... 5 00 Music on Piano..... 25 00 Use of instrument for practice..... 5 00 Washing..... 5 00

Contingent fee..... 60 Instructions in Plain and Fancy Needlework without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal. July 22, 1861—wktw3m.

## Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book Keeping and Drawing.

(On Mero Street, next to J. L. Sage's.) FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

## JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER.

RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care. TERMS.—Sailed to the times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

James M. Todd, W. H. Gray, Ben. F. Meek, Mary W. Todd, H. Rodman, Jas. R. Page, Nelson Alley, Jno. C. Bates, W. C. Speed, Arabella Welch, John W. Pruett, Geo. Wythe Lewis.

May 23, 1861—tf.

# Cephalic Pills

## CURE Sick Headache

## CURE Nervous Headache

## CURE All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.** The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF Spalding's Cephalic Pills, Will convince all who Suffer from HEADACHE, That a Speedy and Sure Cure is With a their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., January 18, 1861. H. C. Spalding, Esq.: You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JOHN B. SIMONS.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860. H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861. Henry C. Spalding, No. 45 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Miller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH! ECONOMY! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeiters. mar11 wtdwly.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Ointment for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING OINTMENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towly hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Ointment" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Ointment" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18. Apply to, or address, HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, &c., feb22-6m\* 24 William St. New York.

LOOK AT THIS! M. L. PIERSON, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., (At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Loom Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M. March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

SAYRE FEMALE INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE next Scholastic year will open on Monday, the 16th of September, 1861, and close during the last week in June, 1862.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Board and Tuition in English branches, \$100 Tuition for Day Scholars in Primary Department, 15 Tuition for Day Scholars in Collegiate Department, 20 These charges must be paid, strictly, in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES: Music, with use of instrument, \$30 Drawing \$12, Painting in water colors \$15, in oil, 20 Modern Languages \$12 each, Latin, 20 No pupil will be taken for less time than one session, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of long continued sickness.

Further information in regard to the School may be obtained from D. A. SAYRE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or from S. R. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Institute.

August 12, 1861—w4w and ch. Lec. Obs. & Rep.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A Descent Institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St. July 26, 1861—wly. Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel's New Establishment! HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially, who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1863—by. SCHOOL FOR BOYS. WILLIS TODD'S school for boys will commence on Monday, August 19th, 1861, in the house lately occupied by H. Evans, adjoining the residence of Col. J. H. Garrard. All the usual English branches are taught in connection with Latin and Algebra.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15 July 8 '61-tf.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY. A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues his Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old and, over Hon. J. Harrison's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to his establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

DISSOLUTION. THE firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer having sold his interest in said firm to V. Kaltenbrun who will continue the business of Boot and Shoemaking at the old stand. J. H. Bayer will settle the business of the late firm. J. H. BAYER. V. KALTENBRUN. FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861—aug2 t-w2m.

SCHOOL NOTICE. THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 2d, 1861.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks, - \$5 No deduction for voluntary absence. July 24, 1861—tf.

HOT AND COLD BATHS TO be had, day and night, at SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Peoria, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 P. M. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Huntington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Through Tickets can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., and Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 A. M., and 6:27 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana. Jan 26 1860—tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West. THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS. THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS. THROUGH TO CANTO IN 14 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky. Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

JOHN W. VOORHIS, Merchant Tailor, SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. He also has on hand a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe. All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No FIT NO SALE. Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860—tf.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD. THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohogheny, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms. His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES. September 3, 1860—tf.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. About the 6th instant, a light BAY HORSE, shod all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD Will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse; or a generous reward if he should have strayed. Frankfort, dec12 tf. A. W. DUDLEY.

LOOK AT THIS! J. L. MOORE & SON, ARE RECEIVING THEIR FALL & WINTER GOODS!

September 3, 1860—w4wtf. Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday July 8th, 1861, Freight Trains will leave Louisville only on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays; and Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running on regular car time. SAM. GILL, Sup't. July 6, 1861.

WANTED. 2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESE FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices. feb13 A. G. CAMMACK.

Telegraph Office Removed. THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change. T. C. KYTE, Agent. jan7 tf.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE. New Spring and Summer CLOTHING!

H. STRAUSS would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country that he is now opening at his Clothing Store in the room on St. Clair street lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Dixon, a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. He has also a complete stock of Boys and Youth's Clothing, of the best quality, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

He can furnish gentlemen with fine business and dress suits of superior quality, and made in the most fashionable style.

Those who wish cheap Clothing are invited to call and examine his stock.

Mr. C. N. JOHNSON, who is well known in this community as a Tailor, is employed as salesman in this establishment, where he will be pleased to see his friends. He will attend to cutting clothes as usual. ap8 tf.

25 BBL'S. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by W. H. KEENE. mar4

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI DYSPEPTIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be kept in every family. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest Liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Also—UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Cognac Brandy, Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Port Wine. Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Sherry Wine. Imported and bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Madeira Wine. Imported and bottled by himself for private and medicinal use; the best Wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This Wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Jamaica Rum, ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKY. All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC. I will state my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Manufacturer and Importer of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22, Beaver Street, N. Y. Gray & Todd, Agents, mar22 w4wtfm FRANKFORT, KY.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires! CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ETNA INSURANCE CO. INCORPORATED 1819—Charter Perpetual. CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000, ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72, And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000 Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio.... \$431,520 83 Michigan, \$158,043 81 In Kent., \$204,339 40 Indiana.... 146,839 81 Missouri.... 384,318 04 Tennessee, 97,549 21 Iowa & Min 101,399 46 Kans. & Neb 19,945 77 Penn. & Va. 31,595 82 Ark. & Ga. 23,945 09 Mississippi and Alabama..... \$32,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation. Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company possesses in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company. Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent, June 20, 1860. Frankfort, Ky.

SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSES, &c. WE have in store and for sale, FOR CASH, 4 bbls choice N. O. Sugar;

12 bbls Crushed Sugar; 5 bbls Granulated Sugar; 6 bbls Powdered Sugar; 4 bbls Preserving Sugar; 15 bags Prime Rio Coffee; 9 pockets Old Government Java Coffee; 6 chests of G. P. & Oolong Teas;

1 bbls and half bbls Molasses; 3 bbls Golden Syrup; 1 cask Rice; 2 bbls Mackerel; 4 ½ bbls Mackerel; 16 bbls No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel;

Dried Herring, Cheese, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Chowchow, Mustard, Pepper, Allspice, &c., Star and Tallow Candles, Starch, Soap, and everything usually kept in Groceries. July 24—1m. GRAY & TODD.

Kentucky River Coal. I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. feb2 wtdw. S. BLACK.

COLORING. GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS. Cash on hand and in Bank, \$38,338 11 Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,600 89 Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223 59 Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value), 15,000 00

2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 200,352 00 2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00

960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565 00 400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00 Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 56,500 00

State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents, market value, 36,625 00 20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00

Total assets, \$936,709 59 Total liabilities, 66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, May 18, '60—tf. Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT AGENCY OF THE New York Life Insurance Company

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits accrue to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. These desirable of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President. EMD. H. TAYLOR, THO. S. PAGE, CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN, Directors. R. W. SCOTT, H. I. TODD.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY. John Lane..... \$5,000 Thomas F. Thornton..... 5,000 Joseph H. Davies..... 5,000 William G. Craig..... 5,000 John C. Herndon..... 5,000 John T. Pendleton..... 1,500

\$26,500 MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. C. SNEED, M. D. H. WINGATE, Agent, July 1, 1860—tf. Frankfort Branch Bank.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, - - - \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE. 2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE. 3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

T. C. ALBYN, Secretary. J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort. July 1, 1860—by.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

STATEMENT and condition of this Company, viz: Paid up Cash Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds, \$6,304,125

Invested in this country, over, 900,000 Yearly revenue, over, 2,500,000

There are several material differences between the policies issued by this Company and those issued by other Companies—all of them being for the benefit of the insured.

Policies in this Company will be issued on liberal terms, and losses promptly adjusted by H. WINGATE, Agent, May 29, 1861. For Frankfort and Vicinity.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$600 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that one JAMES SALLEE and MERRIT CONDR did, on the 5th inst., kill and murder Miss Emeline Dean, in the county of Mercer, have since made their escape, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James Sallee and Merritt Condr, and their delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN. THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State. By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. James Sallee is 23 years old; six feet high; weighs about 160 lbs; black hair; pale blue eyes, and fair complexion.

Merritt Condr is from 21 to 25 years of age; about 5½ feet high; weighs 140 lbs; black hair; black eyes; and dark skin.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same, leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

R. GILLISPIE, EMILY SCEARCE, THOS. S. PAGE. Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

NOW READY.